

that the two empires were to hold to the same friends and the same foes; to strive after the honour and peace that were due to both, and so to make the name of Christ supreme in the world. The attack which such a declaration of war heralded was staved off by the necessities of the Crusade, and never descended upon Roger. But it made still more essential an *entente* with the Papacy.

From the end of November, 1148, to April, 1149, Eugenius remained at Viterbo. He then moved to Tusculum, where he assembled an army, the command of which he entrusted to Cardinal Guido, for the reduction of Rome. In May, 1149, Conrad, returned from the Crusade, landed on the Italian coast, but before the Pope could secure him for the march upon Rome, he departed again for Germany. This threw Eugenius back upon the King of Sicily, whose envoys were already in his camp,

A truce of four years was concluded; the Pope confirmed the Apostolic Legateship, but said nothing of the bishops-elect; in return Roger provided him with troops and gold. * The armies of the Pope and the King at once attacked the Roman republic and its allies. Terracina and

Norma, occupied by the Romans in
their attempts
to subdue the Patrimony, were taken
by the
royalists; the Chancellor Robert took
and burned
Rieti, an ally of the republic; and
Eugenius, with
the Count of Tivoli, the Prangipani,
and the

¹ For words of treaty *vide* Chalandon, *op. c-U*, ii,,
p. JIQ, note a.